

To Correspondents.  
L. W., Marion. Have written "at letter," for you.

**Preparing for the Presidential Election.**  
Gov. Young, of New York, is preparing for the next election in that State with a right hearty good will. It is well known that he was elected over the late lamented SLAS WRIGHT, by his pledges to pardon the anti-rent murderers, and those of that class convicted of lesser crimes; and that he faithfully fulfilled his pledges the moment he was warm in his seat. We have now a list, furnished by the Police Gazette, and republished by the Journal of Commerce, of one hundred and twenty-eight men pardoned granted by him. The names of the convicts, their crimes, and their sentences, are all given. The vilest murderers, of every degree, and those guilty of almost every crime in the catalogue, are thus let loose upon community to renew their depredations. We can see no reason under heaven that could induce Gov. Young thus to act, than as he secured the votes of rascals for his party, he is determined to carry out the principle. These discharged culprits could have nothing to offer in return, but their votes and influence, and that of their friends. Young Pollock, the midshipman, who lately deliberately attempted to willfully murder a man, and actually shot him with three balls, is lately pardoned out. Well may some of the New York papers say, that it would be as well to abolish all courts, prisons and penitentiaries. Suppose our Governor had committed such acts; does any one suppose that the thunders of the whig press would not have been hurled at him? Can they now tell us if Gov. Young had any other reason than to manufacture votes for the next Presidential election? We think not.

BEFORE HERALD.—This is the title of a new whig paper, the first number of which we have received, published at Bedford, Indiana, by S. HAGER, Jr. Its mechanical execution is very respectable, and the editor has our wishes for success in all but his politics. The good democrats of Lawrence should now make an effort to see that democratic papers have a good circulation in their county. A newspaper, however humble its pretensions, is a powerful lever for evil or good. It betweens the Democracy throughout the State, therefore, to see to it, that our opponents and the opponents of the war and the honor of the country, do not get the weather-gauge of them in the coming highly important elections. Much, very much, may be done by extending the circulation of democratic papers and documents. Our people are essentially democratic; and with a fair chance to examine both sides, will remain so. See, then, that all are supplied, and half our labor is done.

IF the angel Gabriel were on earth, and should be suspected of being a democrat, the whole kennel of the whig press would be let loose on him, and no doubt they would strenuously endeavor to make him change places with the prince of darkness. They would not stop to look either for his foot or his tail; but let one start the cry, and on they rush, Tray, Blanch and Sweetheart, till his character is demolished, or until the people have examined for themselves.

The Boston Atlas has lately started a story that Mr. Rush, our Minister, at the Court of France was lately disconcerted and made ridiculous by a question put to him in French by a lady. This is no doubt a lie out of the whole cloth; for it is pretty generally known that Mr. Rush is an excellent French scholar. But he is a democrat; and the whig party, from end to end, cannot produce his superior in every qualification for his high station.

INDIANA STATE SENTINEL.—We learn by the above paper of February 3d, that the senior editor is again at his post, having recovered from an attack of small pox, contracted while attending upon the late lamented Hon. A. Kennedy. We sincerely congratulate you, brother George, upon your recovery, and hope the time may be far distant, when from any cause, you shall again be compelled to relinquish "crowing," though it be but for a season.

We are sorry to learn of the "junior cock's" delicate state of health, but glad to hear of his fixed determination not to die until after the next Presidential election. That's right, brother Jake; the death of either the Chapmans would be too great a "God-send" for the whigs of Hoosierdom. "Hope they may both live a thousand years, and their shadows never grow less!" How that would spite some whigs we wot of!—St. Mary's Sentinel.

"Thank you back," brother George. We are happy also to state that "Jake" will soon be at his post, thanks to "Old Sam," for his discoveries.

CHAPMAN in the last Sentinel, is crowing because the small pox has left him in remarkable good health; we suppose that he is growing beautifully large. He thinks he is swelling his corpulency so rapidly that he will soon be a patron for an Alderman. We advise friend Chapman not to boast too soon, for his prospects like some of our politicians may all fizzle out.

P. S. We have an old coat, the buttons of which, are at your service whenever you come over.

Thank you, brother of the Carroll Express. But we really assure you, that from present appearances, we shall soon want new clothes, and then we get the buttons gratis. We are only waiting to see how large to have them made.

Congress is beginning to think seriously of levying a direct tax to help to keep the wheels of Government in motion. Better that, than to keep plunging deeper and deeper in debt, and leaving the reckoning to be settled by our children's children. We like the old motto, "who dance should pay the fiddler." If we must fight Mexico and feast on "glory," let us have a taste of what it costs.—Tippencanoe Journal.

Well, Major, they did not do it. But it seems you would like to have it done; and your language leads us to suppose, for no other purpose than to embarrass your own country and "aid and comfort the enemy." Go it major; you are not alone, nor was there a single Tory in the last war, but a single traitor in that of the revolution.

The Legislature of Indiana adjourned on the 17th. We have not heard that it accomplished any thing for the general good.—Cincinnati Herald.

We should like to know how bad. Some six hundred bills have been passed; and what with the small pox fright, and double mileage, it may benefit the State Printer and the members themselves, in more ways than one. We shall keep our eye on these matters, and if any good can be found, we will point it out. The bad is notorious.

SENSIBLE TO THE LAST!—The editor of the Terre Haute Courier acknowledges the receipt of official documents, and declares that he shall not read them. This is pretty much the course of all whig editors. They pretend to understand all matters and to enlighten the people thereon; but they never read the official documents on which they comment. This we all along thought was the case, and now we have it avowed.

Certain whigs say that whig measures are the only things to save [?] the country. Certain whigs say that they will support Gen. Taylor because he is a no-party man. A few disappointed office seeking pretended democrats declare the same. Certain whigs say they will support no man who does not avow their doctrines in full. What will they all do?

It is said that the Secretary of State has managed to increase his salary to near or quite \$2,500 a year. Pretty fair, when a great portion of the labor is got rid of by law.

# Indiana State Sentinel.

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## Gen. Cass—Tricks of the Enemy.

The following communication is from one of the best and firmest democrats in this State; and its suggestions should be deeply weighed by all true men. In answer to the query with which it commences, we can only say, that we are as much in the dark as the writer. The extract given is not the first of the kind sent forth from this place. One of a similar import appeared in the Washington Union, and was promptly corrected by this paper. We can hardly suppose that any democrat would pursue such a course, in the face of truth; and therefore we are led to the opinion that it is a cunningly devised trick of the enemy. Be that as it may, however, the result will prove to enemies within and without, that all such attempts to distract the democratic party will prove futile. Let who will be the nominee of the Democratic National Convention, INDIANA will sustain him, and that with enthusiasm. Our people are satisfied with measures, and care but little about men.

We hope our friends will take seriously into consideration every feature of the following, and especially that in regard to organization.

How have such impressions as the following, from the Jackson (Mich.) Patriot, got abroad?

### "Gen. Cass in Indiana."

"The State Convention of Indiana, on the 8th inst., nominated Gen. Cass for President by a very large vote. We have not seen the resolutions, but learn by express a strong preference for Gen. C. and approve his letter on the Wilnot Proviso and Mexican War."

Now, if there were any such proceedings as the above in our Convention they have escaped my notice. And if the peculiar friends of Gen. Cass expect to advance his interests by such unwarrantable efforts to manufacture public sentiment, they will certainly find themselves mistaken in such conclusions. When I speak of the peculiar friends of Gen. Cass, I speak of certain interested individuals, who have greatly prejudiced the fair prospects of the General, in my opinion, by their constant efforts to thrust him upon the party and the public as a candidate. The dissemination of impressions, unfounded in fact, can never truly advance the interests of any man or any cause. It will engender jealousies and prejudice, the tendency of which will be to deaden that lively interest and sincere zeal which are so indispensable to the success of a cause.

If Gen. Cass is fairly the choice of the National Convention no man will be more sincerely gratified than I shall, for no man can more admire his course in the U. S. Senate, upon all the great questions that have been agitated there since he has had a seat in that body. But it must be remembered that this is a question to be settled by the people, through their delegates, in National Convention. And every true democrat will be only desirous that the great question should be settled in accordance with the will of the majority, clearly and fairly expressed.

When, as the result of such an expression, our candidate is in the field, whoever he may be, I feel an abiding confidence that the campaign, ardently prosecuted, will result triumphantly for our principles and gloriously for the country.

The signal overthrow which must await the audacious treason of the whiggery of 1848, must admonish the enemies of our institutions forever, to avoid their doom, by avoiding their abominable principles.

I am glad that the National Convention meets earlier than the time suggested by our State Convention. The battle of November is to be fought in the field of August, and we must everywhere have our forces marshalled and drilled for the conflict. To that end, let the party be urged to a thorough organization, in every part of the State. And, in the name of our principles, let no more ranting whigs be sent to the Legislature by democratic votes. We have but few sins of that kind to answer for, here, in the North.

### Very respectfully,

GEN. QUITMAN.—The citizens of Albany invited Gen. Quitman to a public dinner, which, however, he respectfully declined. The Albany Argus contains the following:

Messrs. Editors:—On examining a file of the Albany Gazette for 1795, under date of July 3, I found the following note. If you think it of sufficient interest to communicate to your readers, it is at your service:—

"The Rev. C. Quitman, lately from the West Indies, will deliver a sermon in the Low Dutch language, in the Lutheran church in this city, at two o'clock, in the afternoon of Sunday next."

This gentleman was father to the gallant General Quitman, so recently honored by our Legislature, and at present receiving the hospitalities of our citizens.

The talented and indefatigable commissioner of the Patent office, is pursuing his statistical inquiries with unabated vigor. The crops of the United States, during the last year, as ascertained by him, were quite or nearly as follows:

Indian Corn,.....	540,000,000 bushels.
Wheat,.....	111,530,000 "
Rye,.....	31,350,000 "
Oats,.....	17,000,000 "
Buckwheat,.....	11,674,000 "
Barley,.....	5,735,000 "

What an enormous quantity this, for only twenty millions of people, and that people, too, not graminivorous; but essentially a meat-eating race.

AID TO THE VOLUNTEERS.—The lower House of the Mississippi Legislature has passed a bill appropriating \$15,000 for the benefit of the volunteers from that State now in the field.—Mississippiian.

It was quite different with our Whig Legislature. They would not even pay the expenses of the Adj. Gen. of the State for his able services in collecting the volunteers and mustering them into service. Let the government pay, volunteers and all, that we may make its expenditures the greater, to humbug the people, say they.

CLAY vs. TAYLOR.—The Whig General Committee of N. Y. have passed resolutions strongly in favor of Henry Clay for the Presidency. The Courier and Enquirer declares the proceeding "grossly improper," and says:—

"The Whig General Committee was appointed to carry into effect the organization and wishes of the Whig party, and not for the purpose of dictating to it by nominating candidates for their suffrages! The whole proceeding, therefore, is not only in bad taste, but exceedingly presuming on the part of the Committee and offensive to the Whig party. They have arrogated to themselves powers not granted by their constituents; and in so doing, have outraged the feelings of the Whig party and trifled with its organization. They have, in our opinion, by this act, virtually vacated their offices, and should resign their places. But this they will not do; and it may become necessary to question with the Whig friends of Gen. Taylor, whether they will not immediately elect a new General Committee which will condescend to perform the duties required of them, instead of dictating to the Whig party whom they shall advocate for the Presidency."

The Journal of Commerce says: "the Courier is getting very bold on party questions, and we begin to fear it will crowd us out of our position on the political arena."

The Journal keeps up its howl about the expense of the Fremont trial. Does it not know that the cause of trial was an attempt of a whig officer to ruin a brother officer because he was a democrat? And that this course, of attempting to ruin the characters of Democratic officers, was commenced and is sustained by Mexican Whig papers? If it does not, it should learn it.

## Direct Taxation.

The whig papers, especially those in the West, have always made the subject of "Direct Taxation" a great bugbear; and, demagogue-like, have always labored to make the people believe that democrats only were in favor of it. The only real opposition to it on their part, that we could ever see, arose from the fact that that party was ever expecting to get into power; and if they were successful, that mode would do away with thousands of offices, of which there exist scarcely enough to satisfy them, and hence the democrats, if their charges were true, would have the credit, and they their "labor for their pains."

But who would suppose that leading and influential whigs, and whig editors, would now have mounted this as a favorite hobby? It may be, that they only desire it now, as a means to embarrass the Government, and "aid and comfort" the enemy, by charging its necessity, and then manufacturing political capital out of it. Let their object be what it may, the people can see by the following which party favors it most. The following is from the Boston Atlas:

DIRECT TAXATION.—We rejoice that Mr. Wilnot has introduced into the bill for referring the President's message, &c., an amendment proposing direct taxation, "upon certain kinds of property, to raise five millions of dollars annually for the support of the war with Mexico. Mr. Wilnot thought war should be supported by extraordinary taxation, and that means should not be obtained from a tax upon tea and coffee, which would fall mainly upon the laboring classes—but rather upon those who had stocks and money at interest. He would make such pay the expenses of the war.

This is the proper course. It is not only just in itself but expedient. Let the people in this way, realize the actual inconvenience of war, and they will take measures at once to bring about a peace.

On which the Journal of Commerce remarks:

"The above is from a leading whig paper in Boston. The whigs in Congress having since almost unanimously repudiated the proposition, lest it should interfere with high tariff interests, we are anxious to see by what evolution our brother whigs will wheel into line. Men who follow party leaders have a very tortuous and inconsistent course to pursue. We pity them from the bottom of our hearts."

To show the "strength of parties" who voted for the foregoing proposition in Congress, we give the following analysis of the 44 who voted in the affirmative:

	Whigs.	Democrats.
Maine,.....	4	4
Massachusetts,.....	4	4
New York,.....	13	5
New Jersey,.....	2	2
Pennsylvania,.....	2	2
Virginia,.....	1	1
South Carolina,.....	2	2
Texas,.....	1	1
Tennessee,.....	3	3
Kentucky,.....	1	1
Ohio,.....	2	1
Indiana,*.....	1	1
Illinois,.....	2	2
.....	24	20

N. Y. Evening Post.

Now that the whigs are going it for General Taylor, it is well to refresh their recollections of universal whiggism by General Taylor's letters. Let the whigs read the two specimens below and be edified:

[From Gen. Taylor's letter to the Native Americans, dated at Monterey, July 13, 1847.]

"My willingness to yield to the wishes of the people at large, and to serve them in the office of the Chief Magistracy, should they fully and unanimously place their weighty responsibilities upon me, has been more than once expressed; but I am not willing to be a candidate of any party, to pledge myself to any political creed, save that which proceeds directly from the Constitution, and the best and paramount interests of the country, and which they themselves demand. If elected to the Presidential office it must be without any agency of my own (it certainly will be at variance with my most cherished aspirations),—and to those duties I must go unaided by party pledges of every character.

"Should the people nominate and elect (and there is ample space for this previous to the time of the elections) some one of the gifted statesmen of the country, representing its highest interests, I should hail the measure with joy."

[From Gen. Taylor's letter to Dr. Bronson, of Charleston, S. C., dated at Monterey, August 10, 1847.]

"I deem it proper, in reply to your letter, distinctly to repeat that I am not before the people of the United States as the candidate for the next Presidency. It is my great desire to return at the close of this war to the discharge of those professional duties and to the enjoyment of those domestic pursuits from which I was called at its commencement, and for which my tastes and education best fit me.

"I deem it but due to candor to state, at the same time, that, if I were called to the presidential chair by the general voice of the people, without regard to their political differences, I should deem it to be my duty to accept the office. But while I freely avow my attachment to the administrative policy of our early Presidents, I desire it to be understood that I cannot submit, even in thus accepting it, to the exaction of any other pledges as to the course I should pursue, than that of discharging its functions to the best of my ability, and strictly in accordance with the requirements of the constitution.

"I have thus given you the circumstances under which only can I be induced to accept the high and responsible office of President of the United States. I need hardly add, that I cannot, in any case, permit myself to be brought before the people exclusively by any of the political parties that now so unfortunately divide our country, as their candidate for this office."

TAYLORISM.—The New York Express seems to be entirely cured of Taylorism. Like many other influential Whigs, those even to whom that party owes whatever of strength it ever possessed, can't swallow another candidate who will not, cannot, or dare not avow his political principles. Tyler did them some good, at any rate, if they are honest in their political opinions. Among numerous evidences of the same kind, we give the views of the Express, because it is a paper that wields a political influence second to no other whig paper in New York.

"Never was so preposterous a claim set up for mortal man, as that which General Taylor's partisans are setting up for him upon this Whig party; at least as long as they keep him in the position he now stands. We Whigs, at least in this part of the Union, are not dogs, that we can be led by a halter for any man. We have principles that we cherish and that we love—and if General Taylor personifies these principles, he is an acceptable candidate to us for the Presidency—but to vote for him in the dark, 'to go it blind' as the phrase is, is a fatuity we cannot dream of, and that we have been fatally warned against in all our previous attempts in that sort of folly."

OUR SOLDIERS IN MEXICO.—If there is any hard fighting to be done in Mexico, it will not be done by these wretches; but, if there is any flying from the presence of an enemy, they will be undoubtedly at the head of the fugitives, and distance all competing heels.—Louisville Journal.

Reader, put this in your scrap book, and head it, "Specimen of whig patriotism." Voters, prepare this fall at the ballot box to vindicate your brothers and sons, who have bravely fought the enemy in Mexico; and a defeat, such as the enemy received at their hands, will attend their sympathizing friends here at home.—Cin. Eng.

SHOCKING INHUMANITY.—The testimony taken upon the trial of one James Goodwin, for the murder of his wife, at Montreal, on the 30th ult., creates a degree of brutality seldom reached by any creature bearing the form, and claiming the character of humanity. It seems that this man Goodwin, who had a family, a house and something of an establishment, for some reason which does not clearly appear, turned his wife out of doors, and refused to allow her to enter the house again, dead or alive. She was supposed to be partially deranged, and took refuge in a pig-pen, near the house, where she lived from November until February, when she starved and froze to death. We make the following extracts from the testimony given at the Coroner's inquest:

Rev. F. S. Neve—Resided on the Ottawa, about six miles from the residence of the prisoner. In consequence of something which he had heard in the month of December, 1847, he believed that the deceased was in a pig-pen, near the residence of her husband. Prisoner said he had not confined her, but had turned her out of his house, and that she had gone to the pig-pen herself—that she might get out as she got in—that she was very comfortable, as she had plenty of straw, and that she received food from his family. Witness saw the body of deceased in a pig-pen, after her death. It was horribly emaciated, and had on it only one garment, with a cap, and rags bound round the feet—there was straw strewn over the pen, and a coverlet; but no bed whatever.

The only door to the pen was a hole about three feet high, where he supposed the animals were accustomed to go in. The hole was open; and there were other open holes. The weather had been very severe, and there was no fire. On the removal of the rags from one of the feet, part of the foot was found to be gone, as if cut off with a coarse axe. There were bruises on her face, which might have been caused by her turning on her face. The body was drawn up, and the wrists clutched a tin vessel, which would contain about half a pint. Prisoner did not attend the inquest; but pursued his ordinary avocations. He told the prisoner, when he saw him before the death of the deceased, that if he would take care of his wife, he (Mr. Neve) would pay for it. Prisoner refused.

Mary Goodwin, sister of the prisoner—Prisoner and deceased had been married twenty years; they had seven children, of whom the youngest was twelve years the 26th of last December. Deceased came in to the pen the first week in November, and died the first week in February. She continued there till she died. She came out twice and got a drink at the house. She did not get into the house during all that time—when she went to the door he ordered her off. This was only once. He told her to go out of his sight, for she was being her lawful husband. Prisoner allowed deceased to be fed by her children. They used to go into her at first; but afterwards she did not; but sent word by the children to inquire after her feet, which witness knew were frozen. When the children told prisoner of her feet being bad, he made plasters and sent them out.

When the deceased went into the pig-pen she had a gown, a nice quilted skirt and a cap, but nothing else. Witness afterward took her a quilt, and then, as she was complaining of the cold, gave her another. Deceased was fed the night before she died. She had a teapot and a tin with bread and meat, and the children took the food, and brought the vessel back again. When the children took her breakfast in the morning their mother was dead. Witness was neither ruler nor governor of the house, and did not like to insist upon anything, and prisoner refused to admit deceased in the cold weather, when they expected her to die.

John Alex. Sturgeon, M. D.—He was requested in February last to go and see the dead body of the woman in the pig-pen. He had to creep in on his hands and knees with great difficulty, in consequence of an accumulation of substances within. The smell was so offensive he was obliged to retire. Having had the room removed, he found some straw, under that a clean quilt, and under that a quilt or cloak. She was crouched up with her knees up to her chest; the body was frozen into a complete mass of ice up to the middle, and the arms were quite rigid, being stiffened by death and frost.

There was nothing on the body but a cap, a sort of belt about the breadth of a hand under the breast, and some rags on the feet. The body was put on a door to take it in-doors: prisoner objected, because she had had sworn she should never enter, dead or alive. Prisoner was remonstrated with, and the body was taken inside. The night when she was said to have died was fearfully cold; the only way in which he could account for her living so long in such weather was that she was insane. Insane people are less sensible to cold than others.

She could not have eaten for thirty-six hours—the indications were those of starvation for a considerable time. The frost would have been enough to kill her; but it was not to do so; death was caused by a determination of blood to the extremities, which was induced by exposure to cold and starvation. The pig-pen was seven feet square, and where the woman lay only two feet four inches high.

This wretch of a husband was acquitted of murder and convicted of manslaughter.

We place the following on file to be kept before the people in the coming campaigns, that they may be fully aware of the result of electing men of the whig party, entertaining such dishonorable sentiments, not to say treasonable, against the defenders of our country and its honor. Those acquainted with the officers named, and the brave men who went forth with them, will duly appreciate the whig slander, that they were "fit for treasons, stratagems, and spoils"—that they were reckless enough to rob churches, &c. Our readers will also take due notice of the last paragraph; and Indians will remember that Mr. Orth is to come among them as a whig elector. Keep this endorsement of him, and no matter how he may attempt to honey it over when before you, tell him that he, by his silence up to this time, has endorsed the traitorous slander of the *Tippencanoe Journal*, from which paper we copy:

DISGRACEFUL.—Our State Legislature has disgraced itself and the State, by passing resolutions, tendering thanks to Capt. Simonson and Ford, and accepting from them articles of Mexican Armor, Portrait of a Saint, Daily Meditations, Prayer Book, &c., purporting to have been taken from the "Halls of the Montezuma." It was to be expected, that there were those among our troops in Mexico, who were "fit for treasons, stratagems, and spoils"—men who were reckless enough to rob churches, and bear away the "household gods" from the domestic altar; but never had we entertained an idea so humiliating, as that our General Assembly would receive the fruits of such robbery with a vote of thanks, and order them to be placed in the State Library as "trophies of war." O shame! where is thy blush?

We are glad to see that Mr. Orth had the honesty and independence to oppose this scandalous proceeding.

The whigs are attempting to get up a coarse cotton panic, and also an iron panic, although it is ascertained that so far from ruining the iron interest, Pennsylvania alone has produced seventy millions pounds more of iron in 1847, than in the previous year. But we are to have all sorts of panics, for the purpose of operating on the presidential campaign. We should not be astonished at their raising another "black bread" panic, which was so famous in 1844 in the log cabin of Richmond.—Washington Union.

HEAVY DAMAGES.—Thirty-three thousand dollars have been awarded to Mr. Rives, formerly of the Washington Globe, by the commissioner appointed by the County Court of Northampton, to assess the damages of running the Sea Board and Roanoke Railroad over that portion of the Portsmouth and Roanoke Railroad owned by him.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

Seven Days Later from Europe.  
Improvement in the Cotton Market.—No change in Breadstuffs.—Monetary Affairs, &c.

New York, Feb. 16—9 P. M.  
The Steamer Hibernia was announced at 5 o'clock this afternoon, by the office-telegraph, and reached her wharf about a half an hour since.

She sailed from Liverpool on the 29th ultimo, and therefore brings seven days later intelligence than was brought by the *Saragossa*.

I send you the following synopsis of the intelligence brought by her:

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 29.—Best western flour 29s. 6d.; Indian corn 32s. 6d. per 480 lbs.; meal 14s. 6d. per 106 lbs. The market for breadstuffs was dull. The demand for cotton was good, and prices advanced id. in lower and middling qualities of Uplands. No change in Orleans and Mobile.

The Bank of England has reduced its rate to 4 per cent.

Sales of the week of cotton amounted to 25,580 bales.

The London flour market was dull.

The following were the prices prevailing in Liverpool, according to Brown & Shipley's circular, at the time of the departure of the two preceding steamers, with which comparisons can be made of the prices given above by the Hibernia.

	January 14.	January 22.
Flour, western canal, 32s. 6d. a 50s. 6d. a 25s. 6d.		
Do. do. do. 32s. 6d. a 50s. 6d. a 25s. 6d.		
Corn Meal - 14s. 6d. a 106 lbs. 6d. a 106 lbs. 6d.		
Indian corn - 32s. 6d. a 480 lbs. 30s. 6d. a 480 lbs.		

ITALY.—The news from Italy is important, in showing that a political revolution has begun in the country, which promises through its influences, to regenerate all the misgoverned States of Continental Europe. The Pope is steadily proceeding with his political reforms. Tuscany is following his example. Sardina promises not only to support the Pope against foreign interference, but to reform its political institutions, and Naples is in open insurrection. In the midst of these important events the British government has sent, for the first time since the expulsion of James II, in 1688, an ambassador to Rome; and Austria, terrified by the Pope's threat of excommunication, and of appealing to the sword, has stopped, at least for the present, in its aggressive march upon Italy.

All these events promise the redemption of Italy from the paralyzing rule of Austria, and its regeneration from that ecclesiastical bondage under which it has been so long declining. Its redemption and regeneration have been commenced in the night of the 17th, by the proper person—at home, by the head of the Catholic church. Napoleon did much for Italy, his native country. But his policy tended more to aggrandize France, and to improve Italy as its dependency, than to establish its independence and make it what it is capable of becoming, one of the strongest powers in Europe. Under his rule it was never united. In subverting the multitude of petty States into which the treaty of Utrecht had divided it, he established several republics, and finally divided it into the kingdoms of Italy and Naples. At the general peace in 1815, Austria took the Northern portion, including Venice and Milan, and the remainder was divided among the Pope, the Kings of Naples and Sardinia, the Dukes of Tuscany and Modena, and several other sovereigns; and the policy of the governments concerned in that treaty of abominations, Russia, Austria and Prussia, has been the prevention of all improvement, for the prevention of all union. They have kept it distracted by internal jealousies, as the most effectual mode of keeping it in subjection. But a new day has dawned upon it; a prophet has risen, to lead it in its exodus from the Egyptian bondage of Austria to union, emancipation and improvement.

The Pope is the great reformer of the age; and for this office he wields a power before which the despot of Europe trembles. He is the spiritual head of that church which reigns throughout Italy, Spain, Portugal, Austria, Poland, France, Belgium, a portion of Switzerland, and a large portion of Germany, and seven-eighths of Ireland. Austria has attempted to usurp the direction of this church, as an instrument of political despotism, and has therefore labored to keep its subjects in superstitious ignorance. This tyrannical policy now reacts against it, and the spiritual thunders of the Vatican paralyze the arms of its subjects, when raised against the rising liberties of Italy. Never was this thunder launched in a holier cause; and may the head of the Catholic church continue to launch it, till despotism disappears wherever a Catholic altar is raised. Considering the far-seeing, statesman-like sagacity of the Pope, we expect from him something more than the political regeneration of Italy. We foresee the spiritual purification of the Catholic church from all the abuses which have crept into it since Constantine united it with the State, in 325.—Pa. Ledger.

From the Journal of Commerce.

Messrs. Editors.—Mr. Clay wishes Congress to pass a resolution declaring the object of the war.

Such a resolution must be of obligatory effect, or not. If not, it is a puerility, leading to no good result, but to an obviously bad one, by embarrassing the diplomacy of the country. If obligatory, it must be followed.

Now, suppose Congress to comply, and to pass a resolution declaring the objects of the war to be to secure Texas with the *Nueces* for the boundary. Then, suppose a treaty duly made by the treaty-making power of the government, establishing the Rio Grande for the line; which would be part of the Supreme Law of the land, the treaty or the resolution?

Again, Judge McLean advises Congress to incorporate with the military supply bill, resolution ordering the President to withdraw the troops. If the Judge had put his clause into the civil supply bill, would his salary be paid, should the President veto the bill?

If Congress can force the President to accept laws in this singular manner, is there not danger that he may be placed in a situation some day, when the penalty will be his own \$25,000, if he refuse to comply?

Whence does congress derive the power to order troops about? If from the Constitution, from what part of it? Has it not just as much right to order a Court Martial as to order a march? Is Congress Commander-in-Chief, or is it the President? I am of opinion all that has been advised lately, in the premises, is flagrantly unconstitutional, and could wish to be corrected, if I am in error. I believe that one of the reasons for creating the Executive, was to put a power that all experience has shown cannot be wielded to advantage by many, under the control of one. The old Congress proved this, as did the celebrated Aulic Council of the old German confederation. While the law was sending couriers to and fro, with its orders, the French ceased.

What are the "objects" of any war, but the best peace which circumstances will suffer to be made? In 1775, America went to war with England to resist unjust taxation; in July, 1776, this object had expanded into Independence. These "objects" grow, as well as the power of Congress, agreeably to modern construction.

Excuse me, gentlemen, I am no whig,—for this I have remarked in the whigs,—when they get the President, then the President is in all in the government; when they get the Senate, that body at once becomes the salt of the earth; and now they have got the House, the House is to be the preponderant branch of the government. If they should get all three, they would have to place Mr. Clay on one of their platforms. Mr. Webster on another, and Judge McLean on the third. For one, I confess I should like to look at the Constitution when these three exponents had done with it, if indeed any of it should happen to be left to examine.

OLD TIMES.

For the State Sentinel.

## Twilight Hour.

At twilight hour, I love to steal,  
Unseen, unheeded, where none are near,  
To nurse the pensive pain I feel,  
And shed alone fond memory's tear.  
At that loved hour, sweet thoughts arise,  
Of friends by absence made more dear,  
Fond cherished hopes, long severed ties,  
And blighted feelings, cold and near.  
Then thought reverts to other days,  
Sweet tones are heard, loved forms appear,  
And memory tells of other days,  
Breathed in fond friendship's hushing ear.  
To clasp the heart, in thought I fly,  
Which never coldly met with mine,  
And send the greeting of that eye,  
That ever said, my heart is thine.  
Then give to me the twilight hour